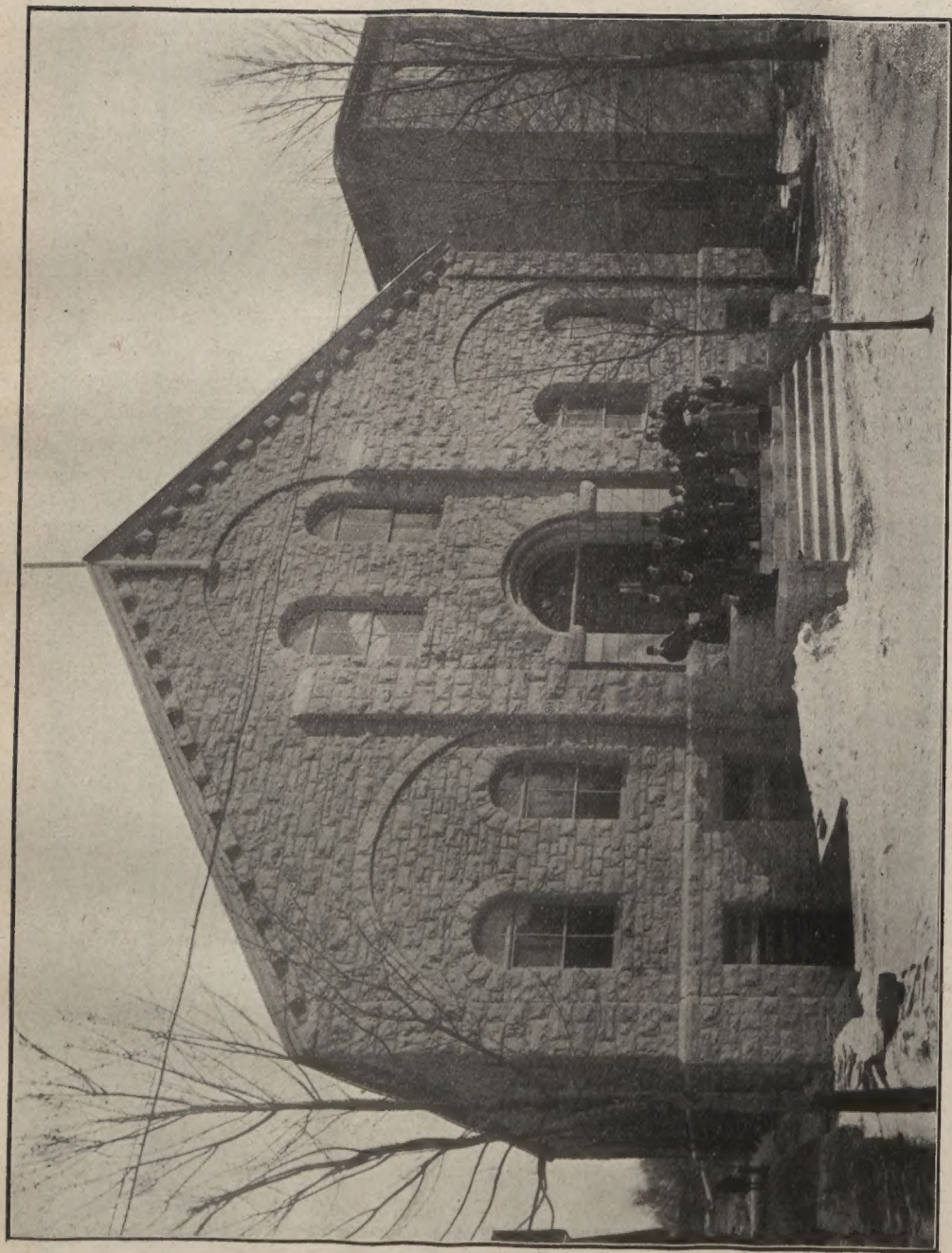




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BUSINESS MANAGER.



Gymnasium Exterior.



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A History of the Gymnasium Movement in Queen's.

THE question is sometimes asked, "When did the Gymnasium movement originate?" To answer this question one must go back to some source of information more ancient than the Journal; for in the first volume of the Journal, published in the session of '73-'74, appears an article urging action toward the providing of a Gymnasium, "We must see that this matter is well worthy of immediate and serious consideration." This is not likely to have been the first appeal. No immediate result however was forthcoming, for in Dec. '77 the Editor writes, "As we have nothing in the shape of a gymnasium, a college necessity (we use the word necessity advisedly and trust that proper notice will be taken of it) we suggest the desirability of a snow shoe club." But the proper notice was not taken and there is no further reference to the Gymnasium until in Mar. '79 appears another editorial strongly urging that action be taken to erect a Gymnasium. In April of the same year further reference is made to it and evidently throughout the fall of '79 the agitation was continued, this time with success for in May '80 we read, "At last we are about to have a Gymnasium—not a \$100,000 one, but one a great deal better than none." The faculties of Arts and Theology were moving into their new building and the Senate placed the old Convocation Hall (in the present Medical building) at the disposal of the students for the purposes of a Gymnasium. During the session of '80-'81 the Gymnasium was in operation and evidently good work was done, to judge from the account of the Gym-class display in Mar., '81. But difficulty was found in financing it. The fee was voluntary and only a small fraction of the students paid it. This left a large deficit for the A.M.S. to meet, and thus the second year opened under rather unfavorable conditions.

That the affairs of the Gymnasium were not running smoothly is apparent from a note that we find in the Journal of Dec. 17th, '81, which states that "at a mass meeting to consider the affairs of the Gymnasium it was decided to take the Gym. out of the hands of the A.M.S. and to give it over to a club Sometime this fall one of the windows was taken out by some of those lawless characters which exist about every college and the apparatus was removed through the breach and strewn around the campus. The club will undertake to see that nothing of this sort occurs again . . . it is a good thing to take the Gym. out of the hands of the A.M.S., which

should have nothing to do with matters of the kind." But even the formation of the Gymnasium Club did not solve the problem for in Feb., '82 we find an appeal for better support; with the statement that the fee of 50c. had been paid by only 40 members. The Gym. was clearly going down hill. The fall session opened with little improvement. In the Journal of Nov. 8th, '82, we read "Gym. stock appears rather below par as yet this session. We trust . . . that the officers will make a determined effort to have all necessary improvements made . . . so that we may have a properly equipped Gymnasium." This does not seem to have been done for the comment made, Feb. 7th, '83 is "In midwinter the Gymnasium is resorted to . . . but only by a few. Let a ray of sun-light pierce to this arena and what a study for an atomist in the dust kicked up by the agile company."

Things naturally could not continue in this way. The climax was reached in the following session, '83-'84. In the Journal of Jan. 12th, '84 the Editor says, "For long we have wished to point out the wretched condition our Gymnasium is in, and for as long we have waited in the expectation of improvement. Some barbarians have by "horse play" and other innocent amusements made the Gymnasium as bad as it could well be. . . . Our hope however is strong that soon from sheer necessity we will have a Gymnasium well equipped and systematically regulated." In the same issue a correspondent in graphic language gives us a vivid picture of the ruin. "Almost every pane of glass in the six windows is broken. . . . After each snow storm the floor is covered with fancy little snow drifts which for a time half-conceal the muck with which the floor is strewn—broken glass, bits of fallen plaster, straw and dust from old mattresses. When the snow melts, the cleanliness of the floor can be imagined better than described. However this is the only time when it is safe to use the Gymnasium, for when the floor is dry it is impossible to exercise without inhaling dust at every breath. . . . The Gymnasium has never been properly managed, but this year it has not been managed at all. Nothing whatever has been done, not even has the floor been swept or cleaned in any way. The boys have not been asked to contribute their annual fee and none of the few who go to the Gym. seem to know whose duty it is to collect money for it and to keep it in repair." The end truly was near; and it came before spring as we learn from an editorial of Mar. 22nd, "Are we to have a Gymnasium next year or not? For some time our Gym. has been shut up. Four years ago the Senate placed the old Convocation Hall at the disposal of the students for a Gymnasium . . . some students paid their fees regularly every year, others never paid anything. Each year the successive committee appointed grew more and more negligent until at last it might be said that the Gymnasium was without regulation and was open all the hours of the day and night, summer and winter. . . . The Senate seeing that the Gym. had become practically useless and desiring to prevent further destruction of property closed up the building. The students failed to make a proper use of it, and the Senate have now very properly withdrawn it. But what is to be done for the future? . . . The

past method without any doubt is a complete failure and must be abandoned We suggest therefore that the Senate, before next session, fit up a first class Gymnasium, provide an instructor and then make each student pay a yearly fee of one or two dollars to be collected at the time of registration." The suggestion was a wise one, outlining as it did what is practically the present system, but it was not to be adopted for many years.

In Dec., '84 we find an editorial giving a general argument *re* the necessity of a gymnasium and urging the Senate "to undertake the management of the gym, make attendance compulsory, charge every student a fee and appoint a competent instructor." This appeal was heeded and the gym was re-opened in the fall of '85. The Journal of Nov. 25th, '85 says, "In view of the recent re-opening of the Gymnasium we consider it our duty to commend this institution. The Gym has been thoroughly overhauled, new apparatus added and the services of one of the most competent gymnastic instructors in Canada has been secured. We extend thanks to those who have exerted themselves in the resuscitation of the Gymnasium and in thus supplying to the students of Queen's a long felt want." The officers of the Gym Club for this season were as follows: Pres., Principal Grant; Vice-Pres., Prof. Watson; Sec.-Treas., D. M. Robertson; Instructor, Sergt.-Major Morgans. With so capable an executive it was no wonder that good work was done. The Gymnasium having been thus well started again was apparently turned over to the control of the students once more but with disastrous results, for in Dec. 3rd, '87, we read, "It affords us no pleasure to reflect on the downfall of the Gymnasium and on the neglect and disorder to which that institution is subjected. A few brave hearts may be found there yet, in the face of a fireless room, oilless lamps and the suggestive holes in the ceiling." This meant that the end was near once more.

In 1888, however, an important step was taken when the University authorities decided to collect \$1.00 at registration for athletic purposes. This yielded a considerable revenue but from it had to be made up the deficits of the various clubs which left but little balance for the Gymnasium. In the spring of '89 the Gymnasium was handed over to the Medical College to enable them to enlarge their class rooms. The students were in the wilderness again. In the Journal of Dec. 20th, '90, we read, "Arrangements were made for building a Gymnasium but they fell through. In view of our expenditure it is perhaps as well they did. But we are sure to have a Gymnasium next year."—another instance of the uncertainty of the "dead sure" thing. For some years other interests pressed the Gymnasium to one side, but the need for it was too deep-rooted to allow it to be shelved forever. In Mar. 16th, '95 in an editorial on the health of the student body we read, "But we have no Gymnasium! A few years ago there was a strong agitation for a Gymnasium and several schemes were suggested by the best students in the college. No satisfactory plan was found and the matter has been untouched ever since."

A little over a year later, on May 5th, '96, comes the announcement "At

last we are to have a Gymnasium and one that will be a credit to the University." The Science department was badly in need of workshops and so it was decided to erect a building which would serve the double purpose of Mechanical Laboratory and Gymnasium. During the summer of 1896 this building was erected. The basement was divided, the middle floor was set apart for mechanical purposes and the top floor as a Gymnasium. This was left as one room 75 ft. x 31 ft. inside, with walls 10 ft. high at the side and 22 ft. in the middle. For three years the students were left in possession, but by 1899 the number of Science students had so increased that the University authorities were compelled to take over the upper story to get additional room for the mechanical department. In return however they put aside nearly one thousand dollars as a nucleus of a Gymnasium Fund. This fund was steadily increased through the efforts of the Gymnasium Committee of the University Council, Messrs. W. F. Nickle, J. M. Farrell, and N. R. Carmichael.

Each year the question of a new building was discussed without much advance being made, until in 1901 it was decided that definite steps should be taken towards the erection of a new Gymnasium. Subscription lists were circulated and considerable progress made. Just at this point the Principal's request for a Convocation Hall from Frontenac County was refused. To fill this breach the students decided to drop the Gymnasium scheme for a time and turn their attention to raising money for Grant Hall. In 1905 the Gymnasium scheme was revived by the A.M.S. a committee was appointed which worked for some time gathering data but their labors proved to be in vain, as the Finance Committee of the Trustees made the request that the Gymnasium scheme be shelved for still a little longer, this time in favor of the Endowment Fund. Last spring, however, the Athletic Committee felt that the need for a Gymnasium was so great that it could not longer be put off. The Finance Committee of the Trustees were consulted and when their consent was obtained the Committee reported to the A.M.S. recommending that immediate steps be taken towards the erection of a new Gymnasium. This was approved by the A.M.S.. The students were at once canvassed and as the response was spontaneous and generous the Committee proceeded to erect the Gymnasium. On April 25th the first sod was turned with appropriate ceremonies. Justice McLennan, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, on behalf of the University authorities dedicated for gymnasium purposes the site staked out between the Medical building and the rink. The Chancellor, Sir Sandford Fleming, turned the first sod, after which short addresses were given by Principal Gordon, Mayor Mowat and Dr. Armstrong, Moderator of the General Assembly. Building operations were at once proceeded with under the supervision of Professors Kirkpatrick and McPhail and pushed forward with all possible speed; the result is the splendid building of which we are all so justly proud.—*W. H. M.*

The Development of Physical Efficiency Among College Men.

(An Address at the Dedication of Queen's University Gymnasium, 1907.)

By R. TAIT MCKENZIE, M.D., Professor of Physical Education and Director of the Department of Physical Education, University of Pennsylvania.

IT is now a decade and a half since my first visit to Queen's University, as student manager of the Football Team from McGill, and in that comparatively short time, the college, then, by comparison, a slender sapling, has become a sturdy tree, whose wide branches embrace all those literary and scientific studies that are so closely bound up with a young and growing country.

I desire to add my congratulations to the many you already have had. First to the undergraduates who are fortunate enough to have the means placed at their disposal for gaining that physical efficiency which will stand them in such good stead in after life, and for keeping them in health and strength during the arduous years of preparation required by an over-crowded curriculum. I would add my congratulations to the committee and the contributors to the Gymnasium Fund on the triumphant achievement of their desire, for they have supplied that without which no well equipped institution of learning is complete. They have given an additional attraction to the University course that will not only show in increased numbers, but in a higher standard of health and happiness among those who will share its benefits.

It need no longer be debated whether or not a student is physically able to stand the wear and tear of a college course; he will be sent to college to be built up and educated to take care of himself physically while he gets that knowledge and learning that he is to make direct use of in his business or professional life. It would also be appropriate to extend my congratulations to Canada, itself, on the possession of an institution which adds so much to her prosperity as a nation by giving her the best assets any country can have—*well-educated, sound; active and strong citizens*; for physical efficiency must always rest as the foundation upon which is built the superstructure of intellectual strength and achievement; particularly in those activities that go to develop a great nation.

The object of a college education is the training and developing of citizens who are well equipped mentally, self-reliant morally, and efficient physically to take the leadership in a nation's progress, not alone on account of their knowledge but also by reason of being able to put their knowledge to its use, through the instrumentality of a good brain well nourished by pure blood, a sound heart, a good digestion, an active and obedient muscular system. The man who lacks these essentials lives on a lower plane, is less capable, and to the extent of his incapability is a failure, whatever may be the quality of his mind, or the extent of his erudition.

It is the object of Physical Education to enrich the soil upon which the seeds of knowledge will be sown. Let us examine the conditions of the soil, when it first comes under cultivation, and try to find the influences that have

been at work in modifying it. One of the most serious problems that confronts the British Empire is the physical deterioration of the people in her towns and cities, as shown by their decreased stature, and due to the growth of factories and other industries incidental to the demands of increased trade. These conditions are beginning to show even in Canada. While it is true that with a population of nearly 6 million, about two million live in cities, still it is to be remembered that with an increase of 550,000 from 1891 to 1901 the country absorbed only 50,000, the other 500,000 flocking to the cities which are thus growing 10 times as fast in population as the country.

In the United States 110 years ago, only four percent. of the population were in cities; now the percentage is nearly sixty percent. With the crowding of people together and the specialization of labor, race deterioration is inevitable. The youth who spends his whole day bending over a book or shut up in the factory cannot have the straight back and clear sight of the country boy who swims, rides, and tramps through the woods to his heart's content, and his bodily salvation. On every side the city boy's activities are curtailed and his movements hampered. Nor is this the worst, for the very occupations to which many of our students have been driven in the intense struggle for the means to gain a college education leave their indelible imprint on their physique, and in some cases have killed out the very desire for the larger physical-life, that should be every young man's birthright.

That America and England are seriously alarmed over this condition is seen in the agitation for parks and play grounds and open air baths and gymnasias,—now so active in the larger American cities; and it is our duty as educators to impress upon City and Town Councils in Canada the necessity of laying aside such breathing space and play grounds as will provide for a crowded city of the future. Whatever may be done, however, the individual must always suffer from the conditions of the city life, as Professor Tyler, the Biologist says, "Your cities take our young men, and in two, or at most, three generations, you burn them up, and what do you give us back? Nothing." The country boy has a better start, but even with him the work of the farm is uneven and often deforming.

When he rises to the dignity of sitting all day on the self-binder in harvest times, his bent back and idle arms are not getting the exercise they did when he drew the bands and bound the sheaf with his own hands, and in the finer physical accomplishments of alertness and activity he is seldom the peer of his city competitor.

The college course should begin with a careful examination—a sort of stock taking—to find the nature and amount of the material given us upon which to base advice and instruction. The candidate is measured and his strength tested to see how he compares with his fellows in proportion and power. His posture and development are noted; his heart and lungs examined, that he may be put on guard against any latent weakness or disease if present. The acuteness of his sight and hearing are calculated, that he may be informed if there is any serious impairment of the two most important avenues by which his knowledge will come to him, and finally he is tested as

to his ability to accomplish certain muscular feats that cover the main activities of the body—agility, speed, and strength. This year at Pennsylvania, over 1,000 Freshmen were examined. Of these 30 per cent. had lived a sedentary life, while more than sixty percent. of the total number examined showed some marked physical defect,—here the broken down arch of flat foot in the clerk whose long hours of standing have done their crippling work; there the flat chest of the anaemic school boy whose round shoulders and protruding chin are so characteristic of his sluggish and listless mental state. Again the drooping shoulders, and crooked spine, the dulled hearing or faulty sight that have been the cause of such persistent headaches—all these must be provided for and given advice, and where necessary special exercise prescribed for the condition. Then there is the intangible, elusive average man coming as he does from the farm, office, shop, factory or school, usually poor in pocket, earning his way through college or living on the meagre allowance that is with difficulty spared by his parents. Usually he is in grim earnest about his studies, has no athletic ambitions, but wants to make every moment of his course count. He must be provided with enough exercise to keep him in the best physical condition to make use of his lectures and laboratory work without involving too great inroads upon his precious time. Then there are the athletes, clear-skinned, and clean-limbed,—in number, less than 10 per cent. of the entire enrolment of students. They are bigger and stronger physically than the rest. At Pennsylvania, the average weight of the football players was 174 pounds, which is 35 pounds more than the general average. The oarsmen averaged 164 pounds, or 25 pounds above the average. Their height of 5 ft. 11½ inches, exceeded the average height by 3 inches. Manifestly, the exercise of the average man is not for them and yet while facilities should be given him for practising their chosen sport, the necessity of advice and direction, and, in some cases, restraint, has been tragically shown in Canada in the last few months.

The University is given four years of the best and most plastic part of a young man's life in which to mould him into that form which we recognize as the ideal citizen, and this cannot be done without considering the physical needs of these three classes of men.

For the average man who is not defective but who is not an athlete and has not the desire nor the ability for representing his University upon the track or field, a course of exercise should be carefully designed and graded so as to be of progressively increasing difficulty.

A definite amount of work should be required of every student as part of his college course, for which he should receive credit on the basis of laboratory work. This requirement is necessary because the ideas of most young men on the subject are either exceedingly vague, or not founded on sufficient experience, and, in many cases, the play instinct has become atrophied from disuse, or his attitude may be antagonistic to active exercise of any kind under the false impression that it is time taken from those studies that will be of more direct utility to him in his life's work. Such a course must be designed with two objects in view. Firstly, the correction of those bad physical

tendencies that go with the sedentary life of the student, and secondly, a systematic education of those bodily powers that will be most useful to him during his college life, and after graduation. The sudden change from an active, outdoor life to that of the confinement of college work is not unattended with dangers to the health as is shown by the great tendencies to colds, the disturbances of the digestive organs, and many other common ills for which the College Medical Examiner is continually consulted. The long hours spent in the lecture rooms—not always too well ventilated,—or bending over the laboratory table, must be corrected by exercise that will strengthen the tired back, stimulate the sluggish heart and inactive digestion, that the blood may be drawn from the congested brain out into the swelling muscles and expanded lungs,—in those great laboratories where the vital process of waste and repair are carried on. The means used, however, must be such as to give a real education to the physical powers. Too long has Physical Education been confounded with aimless waving of the arms in a calisthenic drill on the one hand, and unregulated athletic contests of the football fields on the other. To be successful and logical, we must aim to educate those radically old co-ordinations that have given civilized man his supremacy over the brute creation, and his superiority over the savage. It is not true that any aboriginies surpass the dominant race physically, except in rare instances.

At the World's Fair, held at St. Louis, there was a Congress of Nations. Picked representatives were gathered together from all parts of the world, and an International athletic meet, lasting two days, was held in the stadium. These were called Anthropology Days, and were held to test the speed, stamina, and strength of every tribe represented. There were Moros and Igorottis from the Philippines; Kaffirs, Zulus, Pigmies, Bacubas from Africa; Ainus from Japan; Turks, and Syrians from Asia; giant Patagonians from South America; Cocopas from Mexico, and from North America were the Cherokees, Pueblos, Sioux, Crows, and the Pawnees. The events in which they had hitherto been considered particularly strong showed that the boasted superiority of the savage is but a traveller's tale. The 100 yards was run in 14 3-5 seconds, which means that any good runner could give the best of them a thirty-yard start and easily win. The broad jump was won by a Sioux Indian, partly civilized, with a record of seventeen feet, more than 7 feet behind the best accomplishment of a white man. The Indians threw the base ball from 234 to 266 feet, as compared with our record of 381 feet. The best throw of the Patagonians, who took great interest in this event, was 214 feet. The mile run was also won by an American Indian in 5m., 38s. The famous Kaffir Couriers were completely outclassed as they were in the Marathon Race. Even in archery and spear throwing, the disparity was more marked.

It is by the cultivation of the great fundamental actions that have to do with locomotion—running, jumping, climbing, and swimming,—and that have to do with fighting, such as throwing and catching, dodging, striking and wrestling—that civilized man has obtained and must maintain his superiority.

And these activities must form the basis of a course of Physical Education if it is to be interesting to the student and sound from a stand-point of the pedagogue. But you may say we have got passed this necessity for physical strength and it is mentality alone that counts. Is that so? How many broken arms and sprained wrists would be prevented by a knowledge of how to keep ones feet on a slippery pavement, or how to fall properly, for that matter? How many costly lives are lost by the inability to swim, or jump, or climb, or dodge? It is not entirely a jest to say that the advent of the automobile has divided people into two great classes,—the quick and the dead. Clumsiness and physical carelessness should get the blame that is so often put on a long-suffering Providence for those special dispensations which we call accidents.

These fundamental activities are the basis of all games that have survived to the present time, but the average game is ill-adapted for use in the regular college work, because it is so casual and takes so much space and time for the educational result that it gives. Just as our habits of life are made artificial by the necessities of community-life, so must our play be made artificial to counteract it and, as it were, intensified and condensed like the active principle of a drug into tabloid form to fit the conditions of college life. It takes a field, 110 yards by 60, to accommodate thirty men in football; twenty-four in lacrosse, or eighteen in baseball; but last spring 400 men were exercised on the same space in similar movements by modifying them for class work. By such modification also, the course can be made progressive and logical from the teaching standpoint. To be specific,—in developing the action of climbing, the student is first examined and marked as to his ability to climb a rope by his arms. If he cannot do so at all, as is the case with about 40 per cent. he begins by being taught to pull his weight up by both arms and to dismount; then to jump and catch the rope and pull his weight up by his arms, then to catch the rope with the arms and legs and to climb by the use of both, and so on until he is able to climb with ease, by using the arms and legs or the arms alone, carrying the rope up after him; how to tie a loop in which he can rest; how to descend with one arm disabled, and how to do so carrying a burden. He is then examined and passed in that method of locomotion. The same system would apply to swimming—a most important exercise that should include besides, the various strokes and combination, instruction in life saving and the resuscitation of the apparently drowned. Boxing and wrestling are analyzed for class purposes; the positions of defence, the leads, left and right; the guard, first simple then in combination, all increasing in complexity, with and without foot work; until a good knowledge is obtained of those methods of defence all in the form of gymnastic drills.

I now come to the place in University life occupied by athletic sports, and the amount of supervision of such that the University should maintain. The actual conduct of Intercollegiate or Collegiate athletic contests may well be left to a great extent in the hands of the students themselves, as part of their social training, but the University should require two things, first,

a careful examination of the physical condition of competitors before allowing them to begin; and second, the maintenance of a rigid standard of scholarship in all students who represent it in an intercollegiate contest. The number of men who have been prevented from exposing themselves to certain, and sometimes awful danger to health or life by a preliminary medical examination, makes this precaution necessary wherever the more violent forms of athletics are practised. Men continually present themselves as candidates who have marked organic disease of the heart, usually the result of an old attack of rheumatism or some other acute infection of childhood,—men who have no business to go into the exhausting struggle of a game of football, rowing, or foot racing, but whom regulated, judicious exercise would be of greatest value in building up those powers that are not strong enough to stand the extremity of fatigue. The Medical Examiner should, of course, have absolute power to decide as to the best course to pursue in each case, but I believe he will gradually find with experience that there are many conditions that are compatible with vigorous work, that the text-books would condemn to inactivity.

On the question of scholastic standing, and the rules of eligibility, I must confess that some years ago I shared the impression common in Montreal, that in Canada at least we had such a superiority in our ethical standard that we might well lift our eyes and thank God that we were not as those who live further south. It is quite possible that this feeling of self-righteousness may have spread to Kingston, or possibly as far as Toronto, but three years' residence in the United States has made me feel that what we really considered a positive virtue was, in reality, but indifference, and that many of our most cherished beliefs as to our neighbor's depravity, were formed on most inaccurate information.

In all of the great American Colleges and Universities the rules are much stricter than in Canada. At Pennsylvania, for example, a man must make a written declaration as to his amateur standing; he cannot represent his college and a city athletic club at the same time; he must be in good standing with his class, and he cannot represent or play on a University team until he has been at college for a full year and passed his examinations, and he cannot represent his college for more than three years. If he has represented another college for a year, that year is deducted. In some Universities, as Chicago for example, a standard of 60 percent. is required in class standing even during the time of competition.

These stringent rules are necessary because of an enthusiastic body of young graduates whose interests in the success of their alma mater extends, if, indeed it does not begin, on the field or the cinder path,—and who will try at times to get a fleet footed or strong armed *protégé* into the college as a student more on account of his athletic prowess than his intellectual culture.

The intense rivalry between colleges and the exploitations of athletic contests by the sensational newspapers, give the casual reader an exaggerated and false impression of their real place in college life, but these same problems, that have caused such drastic legislation, are beginning to come to the

front in Canada, and now is the time to prepare for them, so that abuses merely waiting the proper conditions for growth may be weeded out before they become too luxuriant.

The athlete will always be the popular hero of the undergraduates. He is who sets the standard of courage and pluck, of the ability to do and, if necessary, to suffer, so that it is of the utmost importance that at the same time he be sound, honest and reasonably proficient in his college work. This fall one of our best football players was injured in a practice game. Two bones of his hand were broken. The prospects for a successful season were so poor that this was looked upon as a calamity. But he was not to be "put down" by this. His hand was splinted and bandaged, and he played in every game, and at the end of the season was unanimously elected next year's captain. There was not a man in the college who did not thrill with pride at such an exhibition of pluck, courage, and determination. Acts like that serve to set ideals of manliness before those who may never hope to uphold the honor of the University on the athletic field.

In rough games like football and hockey, there always will be accidents to deplore. The chance of a twisted knee or ankle, or even a broken collar bone or arm or leg, is one of the things that makes the game attractive to the kind of men we want in Canada. And if it give the opportunity for a display of evil temper it affords opportunities for resisting such temptation. To put against this the escapes from injury that every man of forty recalls that a clumsy slow move would have precipitated, I think the balance will be on the other side.

It is only when we have taken every precaution to see that he is physically sound and in good condition and when we have given our last word of warning that we send him out to encounter such dangers, and if he forces a joint or breaks a bone, even that price is not too high if at the same time he learns

To set the cause above renown,
 To love the game beyond the prize,
 To honor while you strike him down,
 The foe that comes with fearless eyes,
 To count the life of battle good,
 And dear the land that gave you birth
 And dearest yet the brotherhood,
 That binds the brave of all the earth.

Canada with her almost untouched resources is awaiting men with clear brains, flushed with blood driven by a sound heart and purified in capacious lungs; with a digestion that has not been impaired by the combination of boarding house fare and the sedentary life; with erect carriage, and an elastic step; whose body is the keen, well tempered instrument of the well stored and well trained mind.—These are the men from whom we would get audacity in the approach, courage in the attack, and tenacity in the over-coming of these obstacles that stand in the way of success and progress, and I congratulate Queen's University on making this splendid beginning towards the accomplishment of these ends.

Mr. G. A. Palmer, Physical Instructor.

MR GEO. A. PALMER was born in Leamington, Warwickshire, England in 1874. In 1889, he joined the English army, having passed with a first-class, qualifying him to teach Gymnastics, and a first-class in Fencing, in both the French and the Italian fashion. In 1893 he was promoted to the position of Physical Director and taught in Sialkot and Amritsar, Bengal, where he had the opportunity of studying the effects of physical culture in a tropical climate. After having left the army in 1897, he passed the examinations of the Sandow School (London) in Anatomy and Physical Culture. He afterwards became Instructor in this school, and at the same



Mr. G. A. Palmer.

Rev. W. H. McInnes,
Secretary of the Athletic Committee.

time was giving private lessons to the Earl of Dysart, Lord Frederick Hamilton, Lord Percy and Sir Allen McKenzie. He was connected, in the position of Chief Instructor, with the Sandow Schools in Liverpool and Birmingham, for over seven years..

In conjunction with his work he taught in the Grammar Schools at Hemmel-Hempstead and Wallasy. From all these institutions, Mr. Palmer has received the best of references. He has had a long experience in teaching young and old of both sexes, having had pupils of four years and pupils of seventy years of age. He is a great believer in curative physical culture, and intends to make it a special aspect of his work here. If a man comes in with a weak ankle and another with a flat chest, they will receive special work which has in view the curing of the particular defect. This system will be in operation as soon as all the men have been examined and classified,

The Swimming Pool.

The swimming pool is situated on the ground floor, at the east end of the new gymnasium. Excepting a concrete promenoir of about 4 feet in width which encircles it, the pool occupies the whole of a large bright room. The basin is 42 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 7 feet deep, with a 6 ft. strip all the way around, and is made entirely of concrete. At one end the bottom is moveable, and may be raised or lowered at will. There are two iron ladders



for convenience in leaving the pool. The water is heated by steam and can be raised to any degree of temperature. Care has been taken to have the water always fresh.

The Gymnasium and Track Sports.

Although our new Gymnasium will be very useful in training all classes of men and will enable us to keep our football and hockey players in training when the weather does not allow them on the campus or in the rink, still the members of the track-team will probably benefit from it more than any others. Gymnasium has more to do with track work than anything else—in fact without a gym, it is hardly possible to get a track-team into shape. A football

practice may be held in almost any kind of weather, hockey may be played whenever there is ice. But a track man can not turn out unless the weather is fine. To expose himself in light clothes to a raw wind or to a cold rain would be fatal to his chances. And in the fall often for days at a time the weather is cold and raw: consequently without a gym. the track-team has a very irregular time of training and suffers in proportion.

But apart from the mere fact of affording a place where training may be carried on in inclement weather, the gym. has a very close connection with track work. Track work consists a great deal in training certain muscles: this of course can be done to best advantage on the track itself, but gym. work is a very important aid. By it all the muscles of the body may be developed, especially the one required for each man's particular event. The whole business is practically one of the athlete's being prepared to do something which, provided there is fine weather, he is sure he can do. Whereas in a game a great deal depends on other conditions, e.g. how strong or tricky the opposing team is, in track work the fact that a man has a very strong opponent does not make such a difference, except in the longer races such as the mile. Consequently while it would be practically impossible to train a football team in a gym., a track team could be prepared almost completely. Without a gym. a team suffers considerably: one of the chief troubles with Queen's team in the past has been the want of a gym. We have one now, however, and hope next fall to show Varsity and McGill what a difference it can make.

—N. S. M.

Financial Statement.

The amount paid out up to Jan. 22nd on account of the Gymnasium Fund including building, lockers, apparatus, etc., was \$25,747.25. There remain unpaid accounts that will bring the total cost of the Gymnasium close to \$27,000.00. The amount received up to Jan. 22nd on account of the Gym Fund was \$9,012.48. In addition we have subscriptions due this session still unpaid to the amount of about \$800.00, and subscriptions to the amount of about \$5,000.00, which will fall due in instalments extending over the next five years. We have therefore a debt on the Gymnasium, of about \$13,000, still uncovered by subscriptions. For many generations of students the Gymnasium scheme was one of perennial interest. The Gymnasium has been a long time in coming, but it is here at last and the unanimous verdict is that we now have a building which is a credit to the University. The task of placing it here has proved a large one as the figures above quoted show. The men within the college are taking a vigorous hold of a large part of the burden. We now invite the friends outside to share in this privilege. The subscriptions may be made in one payment where that is convenient or divided into annual payments extending upwards of five years if that plan suits better. Subscriptions should be made payable and contributions sent to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Athletic Committee, Queen's University.

Another Winter Visitor.

A RECENT avian visitor to Queen's is the Redpoll. During December a small flock was seen feeding on seeds of some weeds on the campus. This little finch appears irregularly in Ontario during the winter, some winters in great numbers, while in other years it is scarce and entirely absent



Red poll

from many localities. These fluctuations in its abundance are well shown by notes taken by the eminent Ontario Ornithologist, W. E. Saunders, who recorded Redpolls as abundant at London in the winters of 1888, 1898, 1899 and 1900; fairly common in 1885, 1890, 1891, 1895, and 1896; rare in 1889, 1896, 1897, and 1905, and not seen at all in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904.

The Redpoll is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, light brown streaked with darker brown above; whitish beneath, with the

sides of throat, sides, and flanks streaked with olive-brown. On the crown is a crimson patch (whence its name), and on the chin is a blackish patch. On the adult male the breast and wings are rose-colored.

The Redpolls breed in northern latitudes, for instance in Labrador, Newfoundland, and around Hudson Bay. The nest is a compact structure of grass and is placed low in a bush or small tree.

In winter they usually descend as far south as the northern states but sometimes reach Virginia, Alabama, Colorado and California.

The notes of this species have a general resemblance to those of their near allies the American Goldfinch and the Pine Siskin. They have however one call-note not possessed by any of their cousins—a rattling chinking call which is, like most other bird notes, very hard to describe but once heard is easy to recognize.

An examination of the Redpolls bill-of-fare shows the immense service which they, in common with the Snowflakes, Tree Sparrows and Juncos, render to the country by the destruction of weed-seeds. In the vicinity of Guelph they fed largely upon seeds of Ragweed, Blueweed, Pigweed (a. retroflexus) and Lamb's Quarters (c. album) all of which are among the worst weeds of that locality.

Often two or three Redpolls might be seen perched on the weed stalks picking out the seeds, while five or six were on the snow beneath gathering up the seeds shaken down by their brethren above.

Careful field-work has shown that fully ninety per cent. of the weed seed produced in a season is consumed by the native Sparrows, Redpolls, Snowflakes and other birds of the finch family. —A. B. K., '09.

Scotland Revisited.

(By Professor Macnaughton.)

IN anything like decent weather Scotland is one of the loveliest countries in the world. It has the most extraordinary variety of contour all packed conveniently within a comparatively small space. Hills and valleys are bathed in a glamour of changeful light. Everything seems to have the gloss and lustre of a pebble under water. The humid atmosphere gives distance and depth. Nothing is hard or prosaic in the landscape. All is steeped in a medium of soft transfiguring light and air. But it has the defects of its qualities. The greater part of last summer was so wet in the highlands of Perthshire and in Edinburgh, where I was, that I was finally irritated into saying to some of my friends that their climate was not fit for human habitation, that they had not wit enough to keep themselves warm (this was in the raw cold of October and November), and that the whole population of Scotland should emigrate en masse to Canada, where I said we should never know that they were there, and where, greatly to the advantage of the national character, they could occasionally have a meal in the open air. Six weeks in the loveliest part of Scotland and three dry days! It was deadly. The funereal mist, day after day, creeping along the river and hanging ragged on the hill sides and trailing from clump to clump of dark pine trees in the woods, eternal drizzle varied by pouring floods. "Showers, lang-tailed showers, and showers in between between and wealth o' weat' besides." And in Edinburgh the throat-cutting 'haar' from the grey cold North Sea. And all this time in the south of England drought and dust! Most characteristic! Every district of about five miles has its own separate character of scenery, its own private climate and its own local type of character. It is a country of samples.

There was one lucid interval so far as weather was concerned. The last week of September and the beginning of October, the time of the Quater-Centenary Celebrations of Aberdeen University, was one of those rare delightful moments of meteorological equilibrium refreshingly sandwiched in between intolerable sombreness which give Scotchmen heart to stick to the old land. Brilliant sunshine by day and perfect moonlight every night. The grey old granite city flowering out everywhere into the most lavish glory of colour audaciously pre-supposing against all likelihood the bright weather which actually came at the call of that unquestioning faith. What a bedraggled spectacle of tawdry misery all these flags and festoons would have been if as was most probable the rain had fallen. However, it did not. The sunshine blazed upon the gorgeous decorations and streamed down on the processions gay with all the varied hues of academic magnificence, and under the lovely moon at night the old crown of King's College sparkled keenly, the mica glistening in its solid and indescribably graceful granite ribs, while the North sea beside it softened into azure and rippling silver. I suppose there never have been anywhere more splendid university celebrations. Two circumstances I thought besides the brilliant weather contributed to confer upon them an incomparable *éclat*. One was the presence of the King, who came to open the beautiful

new buildings—granite incredibly spiritualized into the lightest and airiest tracery—which now complete on the side facing the street the quadrangle of Marischal College. The quadrangle was packed with ladies and academic personages in the full glory of their many-coloured robes, seated on chairs in the bright sunshine—an assembly of some four thousand, all turned towards the platform raised across the main entrance in the newly built side of the quadrangle where the King was to appear. He came at last accompanied by Queen Alexandra who looked the tall graceful young woman which it seems her inalienable prerogative always to remain. The Principal of the University, who is generally supposed among other good qualities at least to have a very powerful voice, read an address to him. I was sitting pretty well forward but I could not hear him. Then the King replied. He did not seem to exert himself at all. But every word he said was heard, not only by me, but by everyone else in that huge gathering, and when with a slight but indescribably virile and royal vibration of his deep powerful voice he uttered the words “my realm,” I for one felt the paw of the British lion was well fixed on every fragment of that “realm” and that for some time to come it was safe to be held together. That slight contact with his personality raised my loyalty fifty per cent. He is not a very big man but he is every inch a King. He has the voice of one born to rule. It could be distinctly heard in the singing of the Old Hundred with which the proceedings magnificently closed. A considerable number of worthy academic and other official persons were presented to him. They filed past bowing and he touched the three cornered hat he wore as part of the general's uniform in which he appeared. But there was there a common man, a surfaceman on the railway, called Munro, who had lost a leg and had his pelvis crushed in trying to save the life of a comrade. He was to be presented by Lord Aberdeen with the Albert medal. The King however took the medal out of Lord Aberdeen's hands and presented it himself, and then he shook hands with Munro, the only one of all the crowd presented to him on whom he conferred that honour. It was an act of royal discrimination which precisely hit the nail on the head and evoked the enthusiasm of the whole assemblage. Munro was after all the only person there who had conspicuously proved himself a man, and he was the man whom the King delighted to honour. His subjects delight to honour that sort of a King.

The other circumstance which gave the final festive touch that raised these Quater-Centenary Celebrations to unique splendour among such University functions was the princely munificence of the Chancellor, Lord Strathcona. He built at his own charges an enormous temporary hall large enough to contain two thousand five hundred persons, the guests and alumni of the University, all of whom he entertained at an enormous banquet. It cost him fifty thousand dollars. Some people thought the money might have been spent to better purpose. I do not think so. I remember the precious box of spikenard and believe that there are occasions when a lavish outlay, by a man who can well afford it, is quite in place. I believe the four hundredth birthday of a great university to be such an

occasion. That is no time to count pence. Lord Strathcona did not count them. He had seven hundred waiters in a special train from London; turtles shipped across the sea, exhibited in the board-schools as object lessons to complete their sacrifice in the cause of education before the euthanasia in which they fell victims to the delectation of the alumni of Aberdeen University and the most distinguished men, in the academic sphere, of Europe, Asia and America; the finest vintages in overflowing abundance; and the most generous viands. The toast master of the Lord Mayor of London, a man with the most wonderful trumpet-like voice I have ever heard, was brought down at a cost greater than would have sufficed to pay for the most distinguished doctor. With good reason; great doctors are much commoner than such a voice. Everything went off like clock-work. And in spite of the extremely lavish provision in the matter of beverages I saw nothing but the most perfect seemliness. The ghastly mockery of an elaborate dinner of many courses without a drop to drink and water, water everywhere is happily still undreamt of in the old land, even in nightmare.

I had one particularly delightful experience which may be of interest to Queen's students. I was asked just before I sailed for home to deliver a lecture in the Victoria University, Manchester, which has recently bestowed upon us the extremely valuable addition to our professorial staff we have gained in Professor Anderson. By the way, it was his late chief, Professor Conway, who constrained me to deliver that lecture, and if Professor Anderson is all that his late chief declares him to be he is an acquisition indeed. Well, I delivered my lecture with considerable enlargement and satisfaction to myself, as was natural before an audience of students, after the somewhat depressing atmosphere of an Edinburgh Church where I had to give my Croall Lectures on Sunday nights, every night of them as wet as it could well be. The lecture which was of quite abnormal length, an hour and a half, was well received by the audience. After it was over there was a good deal of noise but cutting sharp in barbaric intensity across it all I heard to my utter amazement the Queen's College yell,—*Cha gheill, cha gheill, cha gheill*, and all the rest of it. It seemed a case of miraculous sympathetic telephony. However the miracle was soon explained. Two men came up to me in the hall and introduced themselves as students of Queen's who had gone over to Liverpool for the summer, concluded to stay all winter, and seeing my lecture advertised, had come to Manchester to hear me for Auld Lang Syne. One cannot get away from Queen's it seems.

One of the needs of this country is to get a critical and comprehensive view of what is being done for the education of its youth, so that it may be able to understand the place which technical education should occupy alongside of general education and to distinguish between formal completeness in organization and vitality in actual operation, between mechanical construction and that spirit and energy which give real life to systems.—*Professor Cappon in Queen's Quarterly.*

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Editorials.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW GYMNASIUM.

ON SATURDAY evening, Jan. 12th, an open meeting of the A.M.S. was held in the new Gymnasium. In the absence of the President, Mr. C. J. Curtin, Vice-President, occupied the chair. The usual amount of routine business was soon dispatched, and Dr. Richardson ascended the platform to present to the Collegians and the Cadets the prizes that they had won in the Track Sports. Meanwhile, the friends of Queen's had been coming in and the building was filled when Dr. Gordon arose to introduce the speaker of the evening, Dr. Tait McKenzie. Dr. McKenzie's address appears in this issue. Following him, Prof. DeLury, of Toronto University, in a few very graceful and happily expressed remarks, conveyed to us the congratulations and good-wishes of his University. Col. Taylor, of the R. M. C. spoke, giving instances of the value of careful physical training, as illustrated by conditions in hot, unhealthy climates, and of competition with hardy natives of those countries. "Once you get fit, it's an easy matter to stay fit." Mayor Mowat was the last speaker and gave a humorous account of some of his experiences on the Queen's Athletic Committee. Mr. MacInnes, the patron-saint of the new Gymnasium, then extended to the audience an invitation to inspect the building. After the meeting, a dinner was served in the Red Room, to the visiting delegates and the professors who have been most closely connected with the building.

Last March when it was decided to proceed with the erection of the Gymnasium the Athletic Committee advertised for designs for the building. None of the city architects cared to submit designs under the conditions set forth by the Committee. The matter was discussed with Professors Kirkpatrick and Macphail with the result that they submitted a design which proved acceptable to the Committee. They were then asked to undertake full charge of the construction of the building which responsibility they accepted. The work has been done under their personal supervision; all accounts have been kept by them even to the pay-rolls. The result is a witness to their careful management.

The building is a Queen's building, unadorned, solid, straight-forward. It is built to meet a want, to fulfil a purpose, and to reflect the life in which it has become a part. The straight, strong lines and uncompromising appearance of being built 'for use only,' indicate that it meets the demands of true architecture. It is sixty feet wide and one hundred and five feet deep. The walls are exceptionally strong, cement being mixed with the mortar, and the stone work is probably the best on the campus. It is laid in the fashion known as 'two-to-one random rubble.' There are four entrances; one to the basement on the north side within a few feet of the rink door for the convenience of the hockey men; the other three on the front, one to the women's dressing rooms, one to the men's dressing rooms, and the main entrance up the fine set of stone steps to the main floor. Entering the main door you come into a hall; on the right is the bright airy office-home of the Athletic Committee and the Executives of the various clubs; on the left the waiting room of the Physical Director and Medical Adviser from which a door leads into the private room where the medical examination and measurement takes place. Passing through doors that divide the hall you find to your left the door leading up from the women's dressing rooms and on the right the door from the men's. During the hours that the women have the floor the men's door is locked and vice versa. Before you now stretches the floor of the Gym., 56 ft. by 86 ft. from wall to wall. The floor is of the best hard wood. Around the walls, which are finished in hard white brick, are arranged the dumb-bells, sceptres and exercisers. The floor is marked out for basketball to be played from end to end. One thing very noticeable is the splendid light and ventilation. In addition to the windows in each side, there are six skylights. These are so arranged in relation to the windows that there are no shadows cast, but there is an even light throughout the room. The running track has not yet been built but the brackets for it have been put in place so that it can readily be put up whenever the necessary where-with-all is forthcoming. The track will extend to the back of the gallery (above the offices) and will be 20 laps to the mile. Leaving by the men's door you go down into their dressing and bathing department. At the foot of the stairs to your right is the lobby, entered from the outside by the door referred to above and labelled Men's Entrance. In this room are coat and hat hooks and the bulletin board. Beside it is the wash room in which are four wash basins, two closets, and on the walls mirrors, with combs and brushes. At the foot of the stairs to your left extends the large dressing room with room for about four hundred lockers. Two hundred fine steel lockers have already been placed in position and more will be added when required. At the far end of the room on one side are six shower baths with three rings each, and on the other side four urinals and three tub baths. At the corner is the drying room specially fitted for quickly drying towels or suits that have been wet. The floor of the basement is of cement and so can be constantly flushed and kept clean. Wooden slats are so laid, however, that the men do not have to walk on the cement in their bare feet. The building is heated with steam from the central heating plant, as is also the water for the



Gymnasium—Interior View.

baths. In the middle of the back wall a door opens into the swimming pool, of which a cut and description is given on page 251..

If instead of leaving the floor by the men's door you had gone down the women's stair you would have found to your left a lobby and wash room identical with those on the men's side. To your right the dressing room is naturally not so large as the men's, but it has room for one hundred lockers, fifty of which have been put in place. These lockers are the same as those on the men's side, made of steel with a mesh front and are 12 in. x 15 in. x 36 in. Behind a partition at the end of the room are two shower and two tub baths. These rooms, as also the men's rooms have the walls and ceilings whitened and are very bright and airy, good ventilation being well provided for. Many have in the past excused themselves from taking proper exercise on the ground that there were not proper facilities for the purpose. That day has now passed and Queen's has taken another step forward.

Editorial Notes.

THE JOURNAL, although perhaps a little late, desires to extend its heartiest congratulations to our beloved Chancellor, Sir Sandford Fleming, on the celebration of his eightieth birthday, on Jan. 7th, 1907. Not only the Canadian press in general, but also the press of Great Britain, on that occasion had many eulogistic references to his great work for Canada and the Empire. He is 'the father of the all red cable,' and worthily does he deserve the title. Sir Sandford Fleming is an Imperialist in the best and truest sense. The Chancellor is a good type of the successful specialist whose specialism, however, was not gained at the expense of culture and wider outlook upon life, and is a proof that a man can be more than a *mere* specialist, even in our complicated modern life.

We are pleased to note that a step is being taken among the Graduates of Queen's to express their appreciation of his great service to the University. The following letter explains itself:—

"Several admirers of Sir Sandford Fleming, Chancellor of Queen's University have thought it would be a graceful commemoration of his eminent services, to procure and place in Grant Hall, his bust in bronze.

Mr. Hamilton McCarthy, the well known sculptor, will execute the work, and the cost will be about seven hundred dollars.

If you approve, a small contribution will be acceptable, from yourself and from others to whom you may mention the matter."

Yours truly,

Geo. Y. Chown, Secretary.

Jas. Maclellan, Chairman.

On Friday afternoon, Jan. 18th, Mr. W. H. Lyon, of the Dominion Securities' Co., Toronto, delivered an address before the Political Science and Debating Club. The subject with which Mr. Lyon dealt was, "The creation and disposal of bonds and securities, corporate and municipal." The

speaker explained the difference between the functions of banks, stock exchanges, and the bond-house, and then proceeded to show in detail the working of the bond-house. Mr. Lyons in an interesting manner gave an outline of the way in which a Bond House takes over the mortgage of any great project, *i.e.*, railroad or power plant. A careful examination of physical and other conditions is made by competent inspectors and these then give a full and detailed report, showing that investments are not made at haphazard. When the Bond House is satisfied that everything is all right it then takes over the mortgage and proceeds to insure the bonds and place them in the market. It is more than a broker, for it purchases the bonds itself and then offers them for sale, and further the Bond House owns its securities, while a Commission House is merely an agent.

The lecturer showed tacitly that the business methods of the Bond House are above board and although large sums of money were involved ample security was given. Mr. Lyon is a good example of the college graduate as a successful business man in modern life; he has an Arts degree from Dartmouth College, and is also a graduate in Law of Harvard University.

At a meeting of the Naturalist Club held on December 18th, a constitution was adopted. At the meeting held on January 15th, Mr. M. Y. Williams was elected Vice-President and Mr. Kidd, Treasurer.

A very interesting address was given at the meeting on Jan. 15th, by Prof. McClement on "Plant Societies." The speaker gave a sketch of the various groups of species which existed in different habitats and dealt briefly with the factors which caused differentiation among plants. He showed the great interest which was attached to a study of plants in their natural surroundings and pointed out some of the fascinating problems awaiting solution in this field.

The sketches which accompany the articles signed *A. B. K.*, '09, are by *A. B. K.* himself. This is an interesting series of articles, and is the sort of thing the JOURNAL wishes to encourage. The JOURNAL claims to be the students' paper, but it cannot maintain the claim unless the students write for it. There are many men and women here who could, if they would, write interestingly on several subjects. The JOURNAL, in the name of all who read it, sincerely wishes they would.

On Jan. 17th, the Dramatic Club met to discuss the proposed trip to Belleville. Although the Club appreciates the interest shown by the Shakespeare Club of Belleville in making a money guarantee, &c., the general opinion was that the session's work was too far advanced to permit of the loss of time the project would involve, and the matter was dropped. The question of a Constitution was discussed and a committee appointed to lay a tentative draft before a meeting of the Club on the 24th. In token of appreciation of Mr. Robson Black's interest and work in the presentation of *As You Like It*, a committee was named to purchase a set of three Shakespearean tragedies,

Roycroft edition, to be suitably inscribed for presentation to him. The Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Jordan, brought in the financial report of the year, which showed the receipts to be \$233.70, and the expenses \$212.30, leaving a balance of \$21.40, which together with last year's balance of \$7.43, means a total on hand of \$28.83.

In the next issue will appear the first installment of a serial story, entitled TARKOM : THE STORY OF A STRUGGLE AGAINST ODDS, written by a Queen's graduate.

The services held on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock, in Convocation Hall, will be resumed on February 3rd, when Prof. Macnaughton will preach. The speakers on the following Sundays will be: Feb. 10th, Principal Gordon; 17th, Prof. Eakin; 24th, Rev. S. Jackson, of Toronto.

To the Editor;—

I have been now just a little over a year in Germany. I spent one semester in Jena and then came here to Munich. Jena is beautifully situated in the broad valley of the winding Saale. The heights on either side extend to the horizon as a plateau; several promontories projecting into the valley are crowned with ruined castles of the robber-knights of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The Saale valley at Jena runs north and south. To the east and west lie narrow valleys which cut into the heights and produce a beautiful varied scenery. The Muhltal to the west is the deep wooded ravine up which Napoleon, working personally with his soldiers, dragged guns to the heights where they could command the site of the Prussian army.

Everywhere are woods, spacious forests of fir, pine and beech, and everything is beautifully kept. One may laugh at the numerous sign-boards in Germany but they are effective and the large boxes set in thickets are used by picnickers in which to throw their waste papers. Flowers are allowed to grow in profusion and the trees and bushes are not mutilated by passersby. One wonders the more at the cleanliness and neatness everywhere upon seeing the crowds which fill the woods on holidays and Sundays.

Jena is primarily a university town. Between the semesters it is a very quiet, one might almost say, drowsy town. The market place is a large square in the centre of the old city and surrounded by most interesting old houses with extremely long sloping roofs. At one corner stands the old Rathaus or City Hall. In the middle of the square is a large statue of John Frederick of Saxony, the protector of Luther.

On pleasant days one may often see bunches of 'corps' students with their little white caps and 'corps' ribbons sitting around tables enjoying themselves as only German students can with their mugs of beer.

I came to Jena to study Biology and most of the students I met were laboratory students who were there for the work, however several had 'had their fun' as corps students during their first two or three semesters. These, no more active members, still go to their old club once in a while to a 'kneipe'

when they sit around tables drinking beer and singing till the small hours of the morning. I accompanied a friend over to a 'beer duel.' At a given signal the two opponents were to drink, the one finishing his beer first being pronounced winner. The winner literally poured his beer down. He opened his throat keeping the windpipe closed and the entire mug of beer flowed down his throat at one gulp.

I have heard it said that the difference between the training of the German and the English student in sport is that the Englishman in cricket and football learns more to work in association with others, often to give way to others, in short, he practices self-sacrifice, whereas the German training is decidedly egoistic.

Duelling is pronounced barbarous. I am not defending the Sabel or insult-duel, but that is a rarity compared to the ordinary form of student duelling. Each member of a 'corps' is to keep himself in good training. At any time he may be called upon to defend the 'honor of his corps.' I knew several students who practised three hours daily throughout the semester. A committee who chooses the opponents sees to it that the corps are kept busy. It is practically impossible to be seriously hurt. The skin will be cut, the cheek gashed, and blood flows but every vital spot is well protected. The slightest movement of the head as if dodging stops the duels, bringing disgrace on the man and his club. The duellists and their corps must abide by the ruling of the umpire.

The University students may be divided into two classes, the corps students and the non-incorporated students. These latter are very numerous and in most of the Universities in a great majority. These are the ones who work and I can tell you they do work hard. They have a way of giving up everything to their studies. No wonder Germans do so much in research work. One fault I see is that so many become mere machines. The German student narrows down to his specialty the first term he enters the University. The broadening influences of a general training away from the High School routine is missing. A spirit analogous to our Queen's spirit is something unheard of. Germany has a great deal to learn from our college life. However something is being done. Here in Munich there are several football and athletic clubs; there is also a young club, the 'Studenten Verein,' with its house containing a restaurant, billiard and reading rooms, where one is not obliged to spend most of the nights in the week guzzling beer. That is the good quality of the German,—he is ready to learn.

Robert Chambers, M.A., '02, Zoological Institute, Munich.

Alumni.

AN appreciation of the late Professor Nicholson of Queen's, appears in East and West, from the pen of Mrs. Lillian MacKinnon, née Miss Lillian Vaux, M.A., '03, of Halifax. It is thus introduced:

It was the hour for Junior Latin, and up in the dim third storey of the old Arts building the freshmen were hastily congregating to the clarion call,

"Now, gentlemen, don't jostle! There is plenty of time to walk in politely. Let the ladies pass in first, gentlemen, and don't stare at them! You've seen them often enough, and you may hope to see them every day. In my time ladies weren't such a common sight in colleges as they are now." A very little man in professorial garb standing on the platform of the old Latin room, was uttering these words in a stentorian voice, amusingly at variance with his stature. He thundered unceasingly at the awkward squad of freshmen who pitched into the room, even while his eyes shone with friendly welcome for the shy freshettes bunched together expectantly under the sloping roof, in laughing whispering groups.

This was the beginning of a new term at old Queen's, and the appearance of each successive class of plastic minds within the walls of that upper room whence had emerged so many "classic" medalists, never failing to inspire the grave little professor with the joy that comes with new-discovered territory. This junior class was easily first in his regard. Neither the Sanskrit lectures which he had the unique honor of delivering, nor the classes in final honor Latin, where he so eloquently held forth took half so firm a grasp of Professor Nicholson's affections as did this raw material which came fresh to his hand each year, from all parts of the Dominion, and beyond it. And this affection was fully reciprocated. Every freshman class unanimously and vociferously elected him president of their "year," an honor which he acknowledged by delivering an unquestionably "popular" lecture. And each individual freshman held as his special friend this professor who would come bookless to class rather than see a pupil in want of one, and would often join some student on his homeward walk, to give a cheering word of encouragement about his work.

"Nickie," the students called him. Disrespectful as the title might seem, it nevertheless carried with it a sense of appreciation and respect, accorded to few in the University. For he had a way of coming very near to the minds of his class; seeing their limitations sympathetically, yet trying in his own bright, irresistible way to give them the better point of view, to open out before them further vistas of thought. His tireless zeal for begetting knowledge, his interpid courage, and, most of all, his never failing kindness and humour, evoked unceasing admiration from each new class.

But the students are filing past, and the lecture is ended. The professor turns to watch them go, a kindly smile on his face. They have no time to note it now, but later they will remember. When the sparkle of college joys comes to refresh them in after years, those who as freshmen jubilantly hailed each new-born joke of "Nickie's" will harbor only the tenderest reflections of their loved Professor Nicholson. And those who look to-day upon the throbbing life of a large Queen's and remember too, the day of small things, will recognize that the spirit of self-sacrifice and love of truth which has made Queen's what it is, was enshrined in no more honored, loved and cherished personality than in that staunch soul, that Mr. Great-heart of old Queen's, who so fearlessly brought the student pilgrims along the first steps of their journey.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Nult, of 238 Spring street, Youngstown, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith Avery, to Dr. Emmus G. Twitchell, of Burlington, Vt. Dr. Twitchell is an Alumnus of Queen's and son of the late United States Consul at Kingston.

SASKATCHEWAN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The recently organized Alumni Association of the Province of Saskatchewan has sent out the following letter :

Regina, Decemehr 3rd, 1906.

Dear Sir :—

A circular to all graduates residing in the Province advisory of a movement to form an Alumni Association was sent you last month. In accordance with the intimation given therein a meeting for organization was held last week. As all replies to the circular letter were in favor of such an Association, the organization was completed with the following officers :

Honorary President, Principal D. M. Gordon, D.D.; President, A. M. Fenwick, M.A., Regina; 1st Vice-President, J. A. Aiken, M.A., Saskatoon; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. F. G. Arnold, B.A., Regina; Committee, N. F. Black, M.A., Regina; J. W. Kemp, M.D., Indian Head; Rev. T. Henderson, M.A., Yorkton; W. E. Brownlee, B.A., M.D., Saskatoon; Alf. Kennedy, M.A., Prince Albert; Rev. T. R. Scott, B.A., Oxbow; S. J. Branion, B.A., Wolseley, with the president of any local association *ex officio*.

The membership fee was fixed at One Dollar per annum.

An effort will be made to induce a representative of one of the faculties to visit the West in the near future. If this can be effected a re-union will be held of which due notice will be sent to each member.

The officers elected take this opportunity of asking you to favor the Association with your assistance. Addresses of any alumnus resident within the Province which are not on the Secretary's list will be very welcome.

The Secretary-Treasurer will be pleased to receive the membership fee at your earliest convenience.

Signed on behalf of the executive.

(Miss) E. D. CATHRO,
Secretary-Treasurer.

OBITUARIES

Dr. Chas. Wagar, '06, died recently at Rochester after a brief illness of meningitis. Scores of friends in the college and about the city will learn with sincere sorrow of the young doctor's demise. He was only 24 years old and gave great promise of a successful career. After leaving Queen's he entered the Rochester Hospital, and in his varied trying duties displayed those qualities which made him so well liked. The late Dr. Wagar's parents live at Enterprise, Ont., from which village the funeral was held. While at Queen's, Dr. Wagar spent one year in the faculty of Science.

Queen's students and graduates unite in sending their sincerest sympathy to the parents of their former comrade, in the hour of their affliction.

Rev. William R. Tandy, M.A., '99 died on Saturday, Jan. 12th, '07, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Williamson, after a long illness. In 1905, on account of ill health, he was compelled to relinquish his duties but always looked forward to his restoration and return to the work of his church.

The late Mr. Tandy was the eldest son of the late William Tandy, and was born in this city thirty-four years ago. Early in life he entered newspaper work, and in 1894, was editor of the Kingston News. During part of the year following, he was a member of the press gallery of the House of Commons, at Ottawa. In the fall of 1895, he entered upon an arts course at Queen's University, graduating in the spring of 1900, as Master of Arts, with honors in Philosophy and English. The previous session he had spent at Leland Stanford University of California.

Then he entered the Diocesan College, Montreal, having won the A. F. Gault \$100 scholarship, and took the Anglican theology course. During his theology studies he won prizes in dogmatics, liturgies and church history. After graduation, he took first place in the voluntary preliminary examinations for priests' orders, open to all Canada, and in 1904 won the Bancroft prize of \$50 in books given by the Diocesan College, for the best essay on "Reformers Before the Reformation."

Mr. Tandy was ordained deacon in 1902, and priest in 1903, in St. Alban's cathedral, Toronto, by Bishop Sweatman. In 1902 he assumed charge of the parish of Havelock and Belmont, where he labored for three years, built up good congregations, and freed the churches of debt. In the spring of 1905 he was appointed assistant to Canon J. C. Davidson, of St. John's church, Peterboro, and after a month's labor in his new field, he had to resign on account of ill health.

Mr. Tandy's funeral took place in St. George's cathedral, the service being conducted by the Dean of Ontario, and afterwards the remains were taken to Cataraqui cemetery. The display of floral offerings was magnificent, among them flowers from St. John's church, Peterboro.

Ladies.

AT the regular meeting of the Levana Society on Jan. 9th, Prof. J. Marshall read an interesting paper on neo-celtic literature. Though limited by time Prof. Marshall led his hearers to understand and appreciate what is best in this new poetry, a task to which this brief account cannot hope to do justice.

The speaker referred to the six centuries of English song represented in the "Golden Treasury," and to the comparative inferiority of the later poetry in the second volume. With the superb poetic traditions of the past modern imitators cannot help but make an occasional happy hit, though there are no wonderful melodies in their poems. The days when Tennyson and Browning towered like two mountain peaks above the plain are past, and the poetic triflings, the sacrifices to imperialism, the narrow conception of reality

in contemporary verse lead us to believe that modern English poets have lost the high wit and seriousness of the grand old masters.

While deploring this degenerate condition a Bibelot published by Thos. B. Mosher, Portland, Maine, entitled "A Little Garland of Celtic Verse," happened to fall into the Professor's hands, and in it he saw a new spiritual impulse common to all the writers.

Their intense feeling is illustrated by the following poem of Fiona MacLeod's,—

"To see the fairness of the body passing,
To see the beauty wither, the sweet colour
Fade, the coming of the wintry lines
Upon pale faces chilled with idle longing,
The slow subsidence of the tides of living:
To feel all this, and know the desolate sorrow,
Of the pale place of all defeated dreams,
And to cry out with aching lips, and vainly,
And to cry out with aching heart, and vainly,
And to cry out with aching brain, and vainly,
And to cry out with aching soul, and vainly,
To cry, cry, cry, with passionate heart break, sobbing
To the dim wondrous shape of Love Retreating."

A sense of mystery in the winds and the sea is expressed in Lionel Johnson's poem:—

"A voice on the winds,
A voice by the waters,
Wanders and cries:
Oh! what are the winds?
And what are the waters?
Mine are your eyes!

Western the winds are,
And western the waters,
Where the light lies;
Oh! what are the winds?
And what are the waters?
Mine are your eyes!

Cold, cold, grow the winds,
And wild grow the waters,
When the sun dies:
Oh! what are the winds?
And what are the waters?
Mine are your eyes.

And down the night winds,
And down the night waters,
The music flies:

Oh! what are the winds?
 And what are the waters?
 Cold be the winds,
 And wild be the waters,
 So mine be your eyes!"

Yeats' lines on "The Lake Isle of Innisfree" expresses their close and intimate feeling for nature:—

"And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow,
 Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
 There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
 And evening full of the linnet's wings.

I will arise and go now, for always night and day
 I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
 While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements gray,
 I hear it in the deep hearts' core."

We see their sense of the lure of secret and solitary places in Yeats' song "Into the Twilight":—

"Out worn heart, in a time out-worn,
 Come clear of the nets of wrong and right;
 Laugh, heart, again in the gray twilight,
 Sigh, heart, again in the dew of the morn.

* * * * *

Come, heart, where hill is heaped upon hill:
 For there the mystical brotherhood
 Of sun and moon and hollow and wood
 And river and stream work out their will;

And God stands winding His lonely horn,
 And time and the world are ever in flight;
 And love is less kind than the gray twilight,
 And hope is less dear than the dew of the morn."

In "Down By The Salley Gardens" Yeats gives us his idea of the difference between man's heart and woman's.

"Down by the salley gardens may love and I did meet;
 She passed the salley gardens with little snow-white feet.
 She bid me take love easy, as leaves grow on the tree;
 But I, being young and foolish, with her would not agree.

In a field by the river my love and I did stand,
 And on my leaning shoulder she laid her snow-white hand.
 She bid me take life easy, as grass grows on the wiers;
 But I was young and foolish, and now am full of tears."

Some characteristics of their feminine ideal are illustrated in Moira O'Neill's song:—

“Where am I from?” From the green hills of Erin.
 ‘Have I no song then?’ My songs are all sung.
 ‘What o’ my love?’ ’Tis alone I am farin’!
 Old grows my heart, an’ my voice yet is young.
 ‘If she was tall?’ Like a King’s own daughter.
 ‘If she was fair?’ Like a mornin’ o’ May.
 When she’d come laughin’ ’twas the runnin’ wather,
 When she’d come blushin’ ’twas the break o’ day.
 ‘Where did she dwell?’ Where one’st I had my dwellin’.
 ‘Who loved her best?’ There’s no one will know.
 ‘Where is she gone?’ Och, why should I be tellin’!
 Where she is gone there I can never go.”

Other songs show home feeling, love of nature, sense of alienation in foreign places:—

“Over here in England I’m helpin’ wi’ the hay,
 An’ I wisht I was in Ireland the livelong day;
 Weary on the English hay, an’ sorra take the wheat!
 Och! Corrymeela an’ the blue sky over it.

* * * * *

The people that’s in England is richer nor the Jews.
 There’s not the smallest young gossoon but travels in his shoes!
 I’d give the pipe between me teeth to see a barefut child,
 Och! Corrymeela an’ the low south wind.

Here’s hands so full o’ money an’ hearts so full o’ care,
 By the luck o’ love! I’d still go light for all I did go bare.
 ‘God save ye, colleen dhas,’ I said; the girl she thought me wild.
 Far Corrymeela, an’ the low south wind.

D’ye mind me now, the song at night is mortal hard to raise,
 The girls are heavy goin’ here, the boys are ill to plase;
 When one’st I’m out this workin’ hive, ’tis I’ll be back again—
 Ay, Corrymeela, in the same soft rain.”

* * * * *

In contrast with the bulk of contemporary verse one cannot help seeing in this poetry, sympathy with the people crowded to the west, wonder, romance, and magic.

A dramatic power too is shown in Moira O'Neill's "Sea Wrack":—

“The wrack was dark an’ shiny where it floated in the sea,
 There was no one in the brown boat but only him an’ me;

Him to cut the sea wrack, me to mind the boat,
 An' not a word between us the hours we were afloat.
 The wet wrack, The sea wrack,
 The wrack was strong to cut.

We laid it on the gray rocks to wither in the sun,
 An' what should call my lad then, to sail from Cushendun?
 With a low moon, a full tide, a swell upon the deep,
 Him to sail the old boat, me to fall asleep.
 The dry wrack, The sea wrack,
 The wrack was dead so soon.

There's a fire low upon the rocks to burn the wrack to kelp,
 There' a boat gone down upon the Moyle, an' sorra one to help!
 Him beneath the salt sea, me upon the shore,
 By sunlight or moonlight we'll lift the wrack no more.
 The dark wrack, The sea wrack,
 The wrack may drift ashore."

Forty years ago Matthew Arnold pointed out the inimitable Celtic note in such verses as those beginning "Met we on mountain," or "The moon shines bright"; so that Celtic poetry is not absolutely new, and there is a kindred spirit in English verse. The Irish representatives of the school are mostly Nationalists, and many English readers are prejudiced against them. But a national activity, and the attempt to revive Gaelic, or rather Erse, and the contempt of Yeats for the language in which he writes are the natural result of the Irish position. Any hostility in this branch of the school is more than compensated for by the imperialism of a Wm. Sharpe.

The professional critic is apt to be as impatient of any departure from accepted standards as he was in the days of Wordsworth and Burns, while a new style has only to be recognized to be imitated. This verse, seeking to preserve the natural and spontaneous movement of poetry lingering in Celtic regions, finds something artificial in the old poetic forms. As Wordsworth and Burns introduced us to their rural neighbors the Celtic writers introduce us to western cotters add fishermen who can say spontaneously, as Fiona MacLeod tells us, "Tisn't silence when the lark's song ceases," or "I take off my hat to the beauty of the world." The nationalism of some of these writers may be excessive, their patriotism one-sided, their natural poetry over emphasized, but they are filled with sympathy for the life of the people, for the primary affections, for simple joys and sorrows.

Another aspect of this poetry is its mysticism. But all great men are mystics and assert that "things are not what they seem." Insight comes in happy moments, and for these the poet must wait. The question is, how closely in the Celtic poet is vision related to reality, how far does he give us a beautiful application of ideas to life as well as beauty of phrase and rhythm, how far does the mystic "travel on life's common way" by the light of his illuminations. The new school errs, not in prizing the happy moments, but

in prizing them too exclusively, in overlooking the illumination that comes from doing one's duty. Yeats seems to conceive of the spiritual world as beyond us, and that only at high tides of feeling do we get inspiration from the infinite mind. Under mystical influence love becomes the love of all beauty and passes away from the life of the people. The new mysticism too has its positive danger in tending to give rein to passion and inclination. But it renders evanescent gleams a protection against the worship of machinery; it quickens the sense of mystery abiding in common things; it awakes sympathy with the common people; it tells us that not institutions, societies, clubs, but an influx of a new spirit must bring the solution of our problems; it asserts anew that the kingdom of God is within.

A recent dispatch received by the Foreign Mission Secretary of the Presbyterian Church announces the death in Central India of Dr. Angus Turnbull who graduated from the Woman's Medical College in 1892. Dr. Turnbull spent fourteen years in missionary work in India, and for conspicuous service during the plague there was decorated by the government with the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal. About two months ago she was stricken with paralysis, and her death is supposed to have resulted from this.

Divinity.

THE time is approaching when students who entered for the first time to take up mission work, will have to appear before a Presbyterial Committee for examination. A similar committee examines and certifies students intending to enter Theology. We believe that the work of this committee is to test the qualifications, both intellectual and spiritual of students before allowing them to take up Home Mission work or enter the Hall. The church has wisely made this provision for the purpose of protecting her ministry. It is quite conceivable and even possible that there may be students wishing to take up Home Mission work who have not the required qualifications.

The work of such a committee is indeed difficult. There is no fixed standard of Biblical or Theological knowledge. It is no easy matter to tell whether a student is entering upon mission work with any true conception of its importance or duties.

But because this examination is a difficult one to conduct, is it any reason why it should become a mere form? It is a common saying among students that any one can pass this examination. The merest external knowledge of the Bible is required. The questions regarding the purpose of the student entering upon his work are trivial. One student, at least, says that he passed this examination without answering a question, others it is said have passed through this committee's hands and taken mission fields who have not had the least intention of entering Theology and whose main purpose was to have a summer's experience in the west. True our church wants men to fill the mission fields, but surely quality is a consideration.

What is the result of such an examination. We hear reports from our mission fields of work carelessly done, of mission fields crippled in their infancy, of church money wasted in paying fares of mere pleasure seekers to fields which would have been better without them. Of course this committee cannot always be right in its estimate of men but it seems that its examination should be more than mere form. If it is only a useless form then why waste the time of busy students and still busier clergymen.

The Board of Governors of the Presbyterian College, Montreal have asked Rev. Dr. Welsh, of the Bible Society to allow them to bring his name before the General Assembly which meets next June, for appointment to the chair of Apologetics.

Dr. Welsh is well known to many through his book "In Relief of Doubt," in which he attempts to meet in a brief though popular manner the doubts in regard to religious questions, aroused in the mind of the thoughtful man by recent scientific discoveries. Judging from the literary work we would expect that the Montreal students will find in him a professor alive to the needs of the day.

The Missionary Association is giving illustrated addresses on Home Mission work in the different city congregations—at Cooke's on the 23rd inst. and Chalmers on the 30th.

Medicine.

WE publish in this number the photograph of our Dean, Dr. J. C. Connell, M.A. No words of commendation are needed. Each succeeding final year goes forth from the college with a deeper regard for one who is ever showing his desire for the welfare and prosperity of the Aesculapian Society.

"Hiram! Did you find out who stole your razor?" "No, but I suspect Bill from the look of his upper lip."

J. A. Charlebois, our confrere of '08, is in the K. G. H. with a threatened attack of typhoid.

Dr. T. D. Macgillivray, '05, after spending several months of successful practice in New York hospitals, has gone to Germany to complete his studies.

A few weeks ago Dean Connell entertained the members of the Dinner Committee at dinner at his home. Covers were laid for twelve and a most enjoyable evening was spent. This token of the Dean's appreciation of their efforts combined with the great success of the Medical Dinner has sent the Opsonic Index of the individual members away up.

Freshie in the new Gymnasium. "Can any of you fellows tell me why the blood rushes to my head, when standing on my head, and not to my feet when I stand on them?" Voice from the "plunge," "Because your feet 'are not empty."

Dr. W. Gibson is at John Hopkin's studying the Opsonic Theory. We hope to have an account of his researches on his return to Queen's.



Dr. J. C. Connell.

STRICTLY GERM PROOF.

The Antiseptic Baby and the Prophylactic Pup
 Were playing in the garden when the Bunny gambolled up;
 They looked upon the Creature with a loathing undisguised—
 It wasn't Disinfected and it wasn't Sterilized.
 They said it was a Microbe and a Hotbed of Disease;
 They steamed it in a vapor of a thousand odd degrees;
 They froze it in a freezer that was cold as Banished Hope,
 And washed it in permanganate with carbolated soap.
 In sulphuretted hydrogen they steeped its wiggly ears;
 They trimmed its frisky whiskers with a pair of hard-boiled shears;
 They donned their rubber mittens, and they took it by the hand,
 And lected it a member of the Fumigated Band.
 There's not a Micrococcus in the garden where they play;
 They swim in pure iodoform a dozen times a day;
 And each imbibes his rations from a Hygienic Cup—
 The Bunny and the Baby and the Prophylactic Pup.—Ex.

Science.

THE GROWING QUEEN'S.

“THE rapid development of the mining industry in Ontario and the great interest taken in it will probably influence the Government to grant consideration to the request of an influential deputation from the Mining School at Kingston this morning.”

“The deputation was composed of Mr. D. M. McIntyre, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors; Mr. W. F. Nickle, Mr. H. Richardson, Dr. Ryan; Dr. Goodwin, Director of the School of Mining; and Profs. S. F. and A. K. Kirkpatrick. They conferred with the Prime Minister, Hon. J. P. Whitney, Hon. Col. Matheson, Provincial Treasurer; and Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Mines. The request was for an increased grant and increased accommodation. At the present time the Mining School draws \$29,500 per annum, and \$7,000 for maintenance under a five-year agreement consummated in 1903. During recent years the number of students has very materially increased, and it is desired to enlarge the college and add considerable valuable and modern equipment.—*Toronto News*, Jan. 18th.

The need for an increased grant and enlarged buildings is very pressing. In the Chemistry building there are 97 students in the first year using a laboratory with only 48 places, in the second year 58 students with only 31 places, in the third year 28 students with only 16 places. The largest lecture room has become overcrowded. This indicates that the accommodation should be doubled for present needs to say nothing about future requirements.

This is the fifth session since the Engineering Building was built, yet it is overcrowded already. The great era of prosperity in Canada has just begun, and its effects upon the higher institutions of learning can only be surmised. This year 218 students are in attendance—more than double the number of five years ago. In the large draughting room there are nearly 200 students, and places for only 123. The largest lecture room in the building, containing 74 seats has become too small for the 97 students taking first year surveying. A larger class room has to be borrowed temporarily from the University.

In the department of Mining and Metallurgy the Assay laboratory is overcrowded, and even the professors are crowded out of house and home. At present they are using a cloak room in the Geology Department that has been requisitioned by them and turned into a lecture room. There is no place for furnaces—therefore they are built outdoors; and in consequence Professors and students are exposed to arsenic poisoning in experimenting with Cobalt ores.

To meet the increasing demands a larger staff is required—more lecturers and demonstrators. Our professors, though none too well paid, are called upon to do far more lecturing than those of any other similar institution in the Dominion. It cannot be expected that any man will do his best work when called upon to do the work of two. The School of Mining has

always had a majority of the mining students of the province, and to meet the growing needs is therefore entitled to a liberal donation from the provincial coffers that have so lately been swelled, thanks to the mining wealth of the Cobalt district.

NOTES.

All the books in the library of the Chemistry building on the subjects of Mining and Metallurgy have been moved recently to the north wing of Ontario Hall. There they have found a new home in the Geology library, convenient to the room which at present is being used for lectures in these subjects.

The Naturalists' Club are thinking seriously of publishing a pamphlet entitled "Groping in the dark." It appears that the lights went out at a recent meeting in the Arts building while a certain professor was delivering an address. The address was finished, then all felt their way to the cloak room. The next discovery was a locked door suggesting a 'lodging for the night.' However, after exhausting their supply of matches, the kitchen in the basement was located, the professor shoved through the window, and the audience obliged to use the same exit.

Several of last year's graduates have been spending the holidays in the city. We have noticed K. C. Berney, L. B. Code, H. V. Finnie, and J. S. Lennox.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

At the last regular meeting of the Society, held Friday, Jan. 18th, Capt. John Donnelly, M.E. gave a very instructive and much appreciated address on "The laying of submerged pipes for water supply and sewage disposal." In this connection reference was made to contracts carried out at Oshawa and North Bay. Mr. Donnelly also described in detail the cofferdam method of floating sunken boats as supplied to the *Eugene Zimmerman*, an upper lakes freighter. This vessel had her whole bow stove in by a head on collision near Sault Ste. Marie, and was successfully raised by the Donnelly Wrecking Co., and towed to dry dock without unloading a pound of her 9,000 ton cargo.

It might be interesting to note that Capt. Donnelly belonged to the 1898 graduating class—the first turned loose from the School of Mining.

At the same meeting the Extension Committee reported progress. A circular letter has been prepared and sent out to graduates and alumni. It is thought that the scope of the society can be enlarged without involving any alterations in the present constitution. The letter as drafted is as follows:—

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 15, 1907

"For some time the under-graduates of the School of Mining have felt the desire to extend the scope of the Engineering Society beyond its present

limits. They feel that at present there is no means by which graduates may be kept in touch with what is going on about the School, and with each other, and no means by which the under-graduates may keep themselves posted concerning the successes of their predecessors who have left the School. Above all there is at present no system by which a student or graduate of the School of Mining, seeking employment, may get into communication with the other graduates, who would in many cases be of assistance in obtaining such employment.

Accordingly, at a recent meeting of the Engineering Society, a committee was appointed to consider ways and means for advancing the "extension scheme" as it has come to be called. The scheme has been enthusiastically received by the members of the staff, who have promised all assistance in their power.

Before proceeding with the organization we have decided to correspond with every graduate of the School, and enlist, as far as possible, his co-operation in the work.

We shall make the following recommendations to the Engineering Society:—

1. That the Engineering Society shall appoint a permanent Secretary, resident in Kingston, who shall keep a list of names and addresses of all members and graduates, the class of work they are engaged in, the papers which they may have submitted to engineering societies, etc., and shall promptly answer all inquiries with regard to employment.

2. That the Engineering Society shall publish annually a volume of its transactions, including an account of the annual dinner, all items of interest to members together with a complete directory of graduates and undergraduates.

3. An annual meeting shall be held on the day of the annual dinner, which it is hoped many graduates will attend.

In order to carry out this work it would probably be necessary to ask all graduates to contribute an annual fee of, say, one dollar, to share the expenses of publication of transaction as well as the salary of the Secretary.

We feel confident that this scheme will grow in time to be of great value in **assisting young graduates** to find suitable positions as well as to enable employers to obtain suitable men. The idea of the employment bureau in connection with our schemes, we consider of great importance.

We shall esteem it a great favor if you will send us a line giving your opinion in the matter, whether favorable or otherwise, and offering any suggestions which might aid us in our work.

We shall be pleased if you would also give us your opinion as to the advisability of the graduates forming an Alumni Association to co-operate with the Engineering Society, in the schemes we have outlined, as well as to promote the general welfare of the School of Mining and Queen's University."

Book Review.

TWO NEW VOLUMES OF CANADIAN VERSE.

BY THE time this review appears, probably many of the readers of the JOURNAL will have taken a dip into our new volumes of Canadian verse, Frederick George Scott's "Hymn of Empire" and Jean Blewett's "Cornflower." The former collection takes its name from the first poem, the already well-known "Hymn" which Joseph Chamberlain quoted in one of his speeches about a year ago now. It is reminiscent of Kipling's "Recessional," but entirely different in tone, striking a note not of warning but of triumph.

"Strong are we? Make us stronger yet;
Great? Make us greater far.
Our feet Antarctic oceans fret,
Our crown the polar star;
Round earth's wild coasts our batteries speak,
Our highway is the main,
We stand as guardian of the weak,
We burst the oppressor's chain."

The patriotic sentiment finds expression in several other poems, "A Voice from Canada," "The King's Bastier," and so on, one of the finest being the "Inscription on Soldier's Monument, Quebec." Some caviller might be inclined to call the stanza quoted above "such boasting as the Gentiles use," but not the following lines:—

"Not by the power of Commerce, Art, or Pen
Shall our great Empire stand; nor has it stood:
But by the noble deeds of noble men,
Heroic lives, and Heroes' outpoured blood."

The same tendency to hero-worship gives what will appeal to some minds as the best poem in the collection, "The Martyr." It is a vivid picture—"The dark square glimmers 'neath the morning skies,"—and so on. Within the limits of a sonnet the author has expressed just enough and not too much of the terror and beauty of martyrdom. It ends—

"And as the thick smoke wraps him in a cloud
Which rolls to Heaven, his voice rings clear and strong
"Thy Kingdom come:" and so he falls asleep."

The subjects touched upon are varied, but the tone is consistently that of a loyal British subject and Churchman. In a poem addressed "Ad Ecclesiam Anglicanam" he calls her affectionately "Church of our heart and Empire," and in different others he shows a firm religious conviction firmly expressed.

Of a more personal character as the poems "Little Friend's Grave" and "My Little Son," telling of sorrow and bereavement, and "A Sister of Charity" relating the story of a gentle life. And of course when it comes to Nature,

like all poets he sings from a full heart. One of the best of the nature-poems is "The Laurentians," which we quote in conclusion:—

These mountains reign alone, they do not share
 The transitory life of woods and streams;
 Wrapt in the deep solemnity of dreams,
 They drain the sunshine of the upper air.
 Beneath their peaks, the huge clouds, here and there,
 Take counsel of the wind, which all night screams
 Through gray, burnt forests where the moonlight beams
 On hidden lakes, and rocks worn smooth and bare.

These mountains once, throned in some primal sea,
 Shook half the world with thunder, and the sun
 Pierced not the gloom that clung about their crest;
 Now with sealed lips, toilers from toil set free,
 Unvexed by fate, the part they played being done,
 They watch and wait in venerable rest.

Jean Blewett's stories, sketches and poems are tolerably familiar to most of the Canadian reading public, who as a rule like her for her cheerful philosophy and unassuming sincerity. Her *Cornflower and Other Poems* consists of a good-sized collection, dealing for the most part with that love "that makes the world go 'round"—the love of youth for maiden, of mother for child, of boy for boy, of pastor for flock, of Christ for the Magdalene. Quite a large proportion are narrative poems, telling of simple tender domestic joys and sorrows.

The first poem,—the one from which the book is named,—is far from being the best. It is intended of course to be colloquial in style, but to place stanzas of such unrhythmical flow as these:—

"The day she came we were planting corn,
 The west eighty-acre field,—
 These prairie farms are great for size,
 And they're sometimes great for yield.

"The new school-ma'am is up to the house,"
 The chore-boy called out to me;
 I went in wishing anyone else
 Had been put in chief trustee."—

at the very beginning of the book, is to revise the order of Providence by putting the smallest strawberries at the top of the box. It is only fair to say that you find the better ones as you go down.

The whole volume is characterized by an optimistic outlook on life, mounting sometimes to positive gladness in such poems as *O Radiance of Life's Morning*.

"O radiance of life's morning. O gold without alloy!
O love that lives through all the years! O full, O perfect
joy!

The hills of earth touch heaven, the heaven of blue and gold,
And angel voices swell the song, of love and peace untold.

O radiance of life's morning!
The dew within the rose,
The fragrance fresh from Eden
That freights each breeze that blows!

Dear Christ, the wine of Cana pour out in rich supply,
These hearts keep young with gladness, while all the years
go by.

O radiance of life's morning!
O gold without alloy!
O love that lives through all the years,
O full, O perfect joy!"

Jean Blewett has made and will continue to make many friends in Canadian homes. If at times careless of the canons of art, she is mistress of an easy and natural versification. Her style is characterized by a certain spontaneity that is a charm in itself, and her whole thought by a womanly tenderness that appeals to the normal in us all.

Let us quote one more short characteristic poem, to give the reader-to-be some idea of what to expect:—

THE KING'S GIFT.

The new year coming to us with swift feet
Is the King's gift,
And all that in it lies
Will make our lives more rounded and complete.
It may be laughter,
It may be tear-filled eyes;
It may be gain of love,
Or loss of love;
It may be thorns, or bloom and breath of flowers,
The full fruition of these hopes that move—
It may be what will break these hearts of ours,—
What matter? 'Tis the great gift of the King—
We do not need to fear what it may bring.

M. D. H.

First Divine—"Did your sermon produce much of an effect?"

Second Divine—"Well, it was followed by what might be called 'a great religious awakening.'"—*Ex.*

Arts.

AN interesting debate was listened to by the members of the Political Science Club, when A. J. Mackenzie stood alone against two others of the Freshman year on the subject of Japanese and Hindu Immigration. Mr. MacKenzie showed much vigor, but the debate was decided against him in favor of Messrs. McGaughey and Ried.

It is interesting to note that our Professor of Political Science attended the Congress of Associations held at Providence, R. I., from December 26-29, (1906). This congress was in connection with Brown University and included the American Historical, the American Economical, the American Political Science Associations. Addresses were given on live subjects of the day by live men. For example in Political Science, International Law was discussed; another subject was government of dependencies, such as India, Philippine Islands, etc. In Economics, addresses and discussions on "Labor Organizations," "Tariff Questions," and "Organization and Regulation of Life Insurance Cos." were among the most important. Besides these formal gatherings, informal discussions took place during the day, which if anything were far more beneficial to those taking part because it enabled the practical man to "rub up" against the man of theory, so they could compare notes and exchange ideas.

Two things seemed to strike Professor Shortt very forcibly. The first was that the discussions showed clearly the point of view, and capacity for fair treatment, of the academic man in contrast to that of the business man. The academic man seems to be able as a rule to look at a question from both sides, and see the truth in each; while the business man's habit always seems to be to advocate his own particular interest, and so he cannot see truth in any other side but his own. (Also in History, the breadth of interpretation, the justice given to rival interests, by the academic man is quite different from the older, more short-sighted and partisan treatment of History.)

The other point brought out from the papers and the discussions, was the tendency of certain types of the academic man to emphasize the purely theoretic aspect to the entire exclusion of the practical; whereas in the end, the **real test of theoretic treatment** must be, "How does it facilitate the practical outcome?"

This shows the two extremes of men today in all departments of life. Let us see to it, as students, in no matter what particular line of education, that we become well-balanced men and women; not mere theorists, with no idea of the practical, nor boasting that we are "plain practical people," which so often means narrowness and partisanship.

Professor Jordan addressed the Philosophical Society the other afternoon, on "Philosophy and Criticism." He emphasized clearly how necessary it was for students to have studied Philosophy before entering upon the study of Biblical Criticism. It was much easier to pass from the critical study

of a subject, so impersonal as Philosophy is, to the more personal study of the criticism of the thoughts, deeds and ways of men spoken of in the Bible. In other words, the study of Philosophy is a splendid preparation for the study of the Bible. Rev. Mr. Crummy, of Toronto, was present and expressed in a few words his appreciation of Dr. Jordan's paper.

The session of the Concursus, held the other night, was an unprecedented success. The cases which were brought up were serious enough to be interesting. The officers did their duty nobly. The cry was blood curdling in its dreadfulness, the attorneys made splendid lawyers, the chief constable managed the "tapping machinery" to great satisfaction of all (with some exceptions) and the chief justice could not have been better, in his fine rulings and just decisions. If carried on in such a spirit as was shown at this session, the value of the Concursus cannot be doubted.

Athletics.

HOCKEY.

THE beauty of Israel is slain upon her high places. How are the mighty fallen! At last, after long, long years of trying, Varsity has succeeded in defeating Queen's on her own ice. And when she did it, she did it well. As so often happens, after having a very strong team last year, we have a weaker one than usual this year. Four places are hard to fill, especially such places! Varsity on the other hand has a particularly strong team this year. With six of her old men back and a fair chance to practice, she has placed on the ice a very good aggregation. The result therefore, when Queen's and Varsity met, was what might have been expected.

During the first half Varsity had a great deal the better of it. Her forwards easily got away from Queen's and kept our defence busy continually. Only for a minute or two did Queen's shine, about five minutes after the start, when we scored two goals. But the pace was too fast for our men and it was only the magnificent work of the defence that kept Varsity's score down to six.

In the second half Queen's held Varsity down very well. In fact with the exception of a fluke, Varsity did not score at all. But she still had the best of the play. Campbell was the only Queen's forward who seemed able to get away at all; and as for combination, there was none. Pennock made a great many fine rushes; but even he could not get down the ice to Varsity's goal. Marten at cover stopped everything in sight. All through Varsity had the best of it. We only wished that we had George and Martie back to show them a few things.

The teams lined up:—

Varsity:—goal, Keith; pt., H. Clarke; cover, Martin; centre, H. Clarke; rover, Southam; right wing, Davidson; left wing, Thoms.

Queen's:—goal, Mills; pt., Macdonnell; cover, Pennock; centre, McLaughlin; rover, Crawford; right wing, Lowe; left wing, Campbell.

It looks as though our third team were going to be champions of the Junior Inter-Collegiate league. Queen's III. have won all three of their matches without trouble and if they keep on playing in their present style will make any other team hustle to beat them. They are probably stronger for their class than either of our other teams, and if they don't go through the season with flying colors it will be a peculiar thing.

The matches so far have been:—

Jan. 9th—Queen's III. vs. Collegiate, 5-2.—goal, Boak; point, Gaskin; cover, Lockett; centre, Meikle; rover, Trimble; right wing, Merrick; left wing, Craig.



The Athletic Committee.

Jan. 16th—Queen's III. vs. R. M. C. II., 7-6.—goal, Mavety; pt., Gaskin; cover, Lockett; centre, Meikle; rover, Trimble; right wing, Williams; left wing, Gravelle.

Jan. 21st.—Queen's III. vs. Collegiate, 12-2.—goal, Bennett; pt. Gaskin; cover, Lockett; centre, Meikle; rover, Trimble; right wing, Roberts; left wing, Craig.

BASKETBALL.

The basketball tournament is getting well under way now, with '08 in the lead. Four games have been played, '08 winning two and '09 and '10

each one. The different games have turned out just as was expected with the exception of the '08-'09 match. '09 was supposed to have the strongest team of all; but like all "dead sure" things it was not so sure and '08 won.

The matches played were:—

Tuesday, Jan. 15th—'08, 6 vs. '09, 15.—'08, backs, H. Fleming, D. Fleming; centre, Byers; forwards, Craig and Dunlop.

'09—backs, Lawson, Neilson; centre, Saint; forwards, Sully and Collins.

Thursday, Jan. 17th—'07, 8 vs. '10, 9—'07: backs Aikins, Woolsey; centre, Sands; forwards, Livingston, Rintoul and King.

'10—backs, Pringle, Gardiner; centre, Boak; forwards, Cormack, Gilbert.

Saturday, Jan. 19th—'07, 8 vs. '08, 12.—'07: backs, Akins, Woolsey; centre, King; forwards, Sands, Livingston.

'08—backs, H. Fleming, D. Fleming; centre, Beggs; forwards, McCammon, Dunlop.

Jan. 19th—'09, 33 vs. '10, 22.—'09: backs, Neilson, Saint; centre, Lawson; forwards, Sully, Menzies.

'10—backs, Pringle, Gardiner; centre, Boak; forwards, Cormack, Gilbert.

It has long been desired that there should be some visible trophy for the team winning the Inter Year Basketball championship as is the case with the Inter-year Debaters' Shield, Track Club Trophy, and the Lavell Inter-faculty Football Cup; and at last this want has been supplied. The year '06 has provided a cup to be put up for competition this session and every successive session and each team winning the championship will have its name inscribed on the cup with the year in which it was successful. The inscription on the cup is "Queen's University Inter-year Basketball Championship Trophy, presented by the year 1906." The Cup stands about a foot high and is of graceful, though not elaborate design and will be a welcome addition to the collection of trophies in the College Library besides tending to create a greater interest in the game of Basketball.

GYMNASIUM FUND.

The Gymnasium Fund stood as follows on Jan. 22nd, 1907. Previously acknowledged, \$5,007.48. R. A. Wilson, \$5.00; J. D. Ferguson, \$5.00; W. A. Beecroft, \$5.00; J. A. Anderson, \$5.00; D. J. Lane, \$5.00; R. H. Somerville, \$5.00; J. R. Hamilton, \$5.00; B. Eyre, \$3.00; C. S. McGaughey, \$5.00; W. H. MacInnes, \$25.00; D. G. Kilborn, \$5.00; R. F. Irwin, \$2.00; A. G. Fleming, \$5.00; J. P. Clancy, \$5.00; E. T. Myers, \$5.00; J. A. Keiley, \$5.00; Dr. D. Ross, \$50.00; M. B. Baker, \$5.00; Dr. Third, \$25.00; Justice McLennan, \$25.00; University Trustees per Endowment Fund, \$3,000.00; University Trustees' grant for plunge, \$800.00. Total, \$9,007.48.

We present in this issue cuts of the Athletic Committee and its capable secretary, Rev. W. H. McInnes, who deserve great credit for their handling of the Gymnasium scheme.

Music.

MENTALLY, music has an appreciable value on the stimulation and the development of concentration. It has something when taken up by artists that finds its way into the deep recesses of the heart and touches a very vital chord there. Impressions somewhat of this nature were exchanged among the select audience at the Glee Concert.

The programme was of that musical intellectual nature that quickens life naturally in the masters themselves but also in their audience. This was evident from the fact that each number was applauded in a whole-hearted manner. The hall being only partly filled it had a tendency to make many unselfish nature wish every seat was taken, as the concert was well worthy of a larger audience.

Miss L. D. Adamson, violinist, contributed three numbers to the programme, but her art was so captivating that her audience insisted on an encore each time. Miss Adamson has the gifts of a great artist and so the chief beauties of her violin playing do not depend upon technic, but in sympathetic intellectual interpretation.

The Glee numbers were all enthusiastically encored and the boys responded in each case. Many expressed appreciation of their efforts all remarking that the class of music was much better than generally heard at a Glee Concert. The innovation of introducing choruses with piano accompaniment or rather choruses for voices and piano was one that was much appreciated. The Glee Singers perhaps touched the hearts of the audience more deeply in their last number, their words being enunciated more distinctly. Miss Singleton, instructress of the Glee Club deserves great credit for training the boys to such a degree of perfection in the short time at her disposal. It is only through her thoroughness and her untiring interest that she has accomplished so much. She also acted as accompanist for Miss Adamson, and added greatly to the violinist's success through her ability to accompany in a masterly style.

The Symphony Orchestra never appeared to better advantage. Like the Glee, they had to respond to encores forced upon them. Everyone thoroughly enjoyed their playing. The success of this organization is greatly due to their president, H. J. McKinley. Mr. Merry, their instructor, has not been idle.

W. D. Lowe, M.A., gave a vocal solo, "Cavaliers and Round Heads." So completely did he win the hearts of the audience, that he was not allowed to sit down before he gave them another treat.

The reading, "A Vindication of the Limerick" (a lecture in Honour English) by John King, gave a humorous aspect to the programme. The reading is an exceedingly clever one and must be heard again from Mr. King. After the concert the Clubs, Miss Adamson, and Miss Singleton enjoyed the kind hospitality of Mrs. Gordon.

The evening was a most pleasant one. Bigger receipts would have been most acceptable, but considering the counter attractions none need be discouraged.

Jocoseria.

A freshman was seen going home after the Varsity-Queen's match, fingering his colors and looking as if he had something on his mind. Soon he approached a sophomore.

"Say," he said, "it's a wonder Queen's ever wins, when you come to think of it."

Unsuspecting Soph.: "Why?"

Freshie: "Because they always show a streak of yellow."

Freshman to Fellow-Student: "I was up at 236 ——— street with Miss ——— till half-past twelve last Sunday night."

F.-S. (who has been there): "Well, did you come home walking on air or in the ambulance?"

Visitor at College runs across a friend of other days.

"And what are you doing now? Are you taking Medicine?"

"Good heavens, no! Do I look unwell?"

Scene—Division St. boarding house:

D. L. (filling his pockets with butternuts)—"This reminds me of the fable of 'The boy and the filberts.'"

G. L. (with hands very full)—"Yes, but the Pitcher doesn't hold us fast."

Bound to succeed. "Father, when I graduate I am going to follow my literary bent and write for money."

"Humph, my son, you ought to be successful! That's all you did the four years you spent at college."—*Ex.*

"Your arguments are sound, my son, and delivered with force," said a clergyman to his boy who had been banging away at his drum for an hour or more; "but we have heard quite enough on that head."—*Ex.*

CALENDAR.

Y. M. C. A.

Every Friday at 4 p.m.

Feb. 8th.—"The Place of the Y.M.C.A. in Student Life," W. R. Rogers.

Feb. 15th—"Refining Power of Pure Thought," A. S. Todd, B. A.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Every Saturday morning at 11.

Feb. 9th—"City Missions," L. K. Sully, B.A.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Monday, Feb. 11th, at 4 p. m.

"Hegel's Conception of Religion and the State," D. C. Ramsay, B.A.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND DEBATING CLUB.

Feb. 6th—Resolved that the Canadian Senate as at present constituted is superfluous.—Affirmative, G. A. King, A. P. Menzies; Negative, J. B. Skene, G. C. Valens.

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